

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1856.

Dull.

It is dull—very dull. Little of any kind is stirring, not even a breeze. Some few jokes float about, apparently not intended for jokes, and therefore the more irresistible. One of these is the solemn advice given to the Southern people to leave Buchanan and go for Fillmore, because say they the Maine election has shown that Buchanan is weak at the North and Fillmore the safer man. The Democrats only poll some forty thousand votes in Maine, while the Whigs poll five thousand and the "Americans" none—therefore go for the candidate of the "Americans"—go for Fillmore. It is much the safest, for as he has no votes he can't lose anything and must hold his own.

The weather has again got warm and sultry, dull and disagreeable. Many people are out of town and we don't blame them; we would be out of town ourselves if we only had our own way about it, and could afford time and money, especially time.

The political contest is not yet so interesting as you might think it was. It is not triangular as many people suppose, at least it is not so at any one place. Here at the South it is useless to spend paper and ink showing up Fremont, and so far as the South goes, Fillmore is mainly out of the way; the real struggle is for Southern unity—to secure peace or prepare for war. At the North the case is different, Fremont is the antagonist, and all the energies of the Northern Democratic press are concentrated in opposition to Fremont and Black Republicanism. We have, this morning, glanced over the columns of the *Pennsylvanian*, the *New York Daily News*, and *New York Day Book*, and the Boston *Post*, and find that these papers and their correspondents seldom or never bother themselves with Mr. Fillmore. The Post more particularly, rather puts the Fillmore men on the back in the hope of creating a division in the Black N. ranks, for he it is known that Col. Fremont is not simply the Black Republican nominee, but he is also the nominee of the Northern and more powerful wing of the Know Nothing order, of the "Third or Union Degree" Americans—great thing once that degree! But as we said before, the Democratic press of the North seldom troubles itself with Fillmore, alluding to that gentleman and his small squad only occasionally to expose some coquetting between them and the Fremont men—some coalition against Democracy, as in Indiana, where the Fillmore and Fremont men have one and the same electoral ticket, or Pennsylvania where the Fremont men have as yet no electoral ticket in the field, holding off with the view and under the impression that they will effect a coalition with the friends of Fillmore. It is thus only incidentally that Fillmore is referred to at all North. In no Northern State, in which elections have been held this Fall, has Mr. Fillmore's party been able to even organize a State ticket.

The general apathy and dullness seem to have affected our North Carolina politics as well as business. The contest in August last brought out a full vote, and the result was so marked as to be considered decisive by both parties. This is one cause of the existing apathy; another is to be found in the reaction that always follows excitement. People cannot keep themselves excited all the time upon any subject—Even during the Revolution, periods of apathy would come. Let us, however, again impress upon the Democrats of the State, the necessity of shaking off this lethargy. If eternal vigilance be the price of liberty, it is none the less the price of political success; a price which every party desirous of securing permanent, enduring, success must pay. In time of peace, prepare for war. In times of comparative quiet, organize, so as to be ready for the day of active contest. Only about eight weeks remain, between this and the day of the Presidential election. Before we know where we are it will be upon us.

Business, too, is dull—very dull. The up country trade by the N. C. Railroad, affords an opportunity for extending our intercourse and business, which ought not to be neglected—which must be improved upon, if we would not go backwards. The high prices of cotton, and the low prices of naval stores, have caused, or are rapidly causing, the withdrawal of the more Southern States from the latter branch of business, leaving it measurably, if not wholly to the original producers in this State, who will thus have less competition to struggle against, and the supply being brought into a more healthy relation to the demand, prices must eventually reach a better living rate. But this alone is not sufficient. We must take advantage of these facilities opened to us, or we might as well have no roads—certainly no Central Road.

We want whole-sale houses of every kind, where the merchant of the interior can supply himself—We don't expect to rival New York. Neither does Petersburg, but still Petersburg does a large business in that way. We know that our community has been and is passing through tight times, but still this thing might, we think, be arranged, if not individually, then by association. We have received and seen letters by others upon this subject, and may refer to it again.

POLITICAL ITEMS FROM THE INTERIOR.—We are reliably informed that James W. Osborne, Esq., of Charlotte, well known as a leading Whig, will shortly come out in a letter to Col. Steele, defining his position in the present canvass. He goes for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Dr. Terry, Democratic candidate for the Senate in the district composed of Union and Anson, has given Mr. Myers notice of his intention to contest his seat. A reliable authority assures us that Terry is certainly elected by a majority of at least 30 of the legal voters of the district.

Goody for October is on our table. It is very good in its own way and ought to suit the ladies; at any rate, it can suit nobody else. It has a steel plate "The Star of Dawn," personated by a red-headed young woman dressed in the height of the fashion and spangled all over with stars from the size of bird-shot up to that of cow-peas, green, yellow, blue, red and straw colored. She floats majestically over the heads of two intelligent gentlemen, a piggyback-looking dog and a couple of fat sheep. One of the men has a blue coat and straps to his trousers. The lady shows her teeth in the most approved style with the possessors of white ivory. "Don't she look sweet," saith a young Miss. Well guess she does. So does Lassy candy. A little soft though. And then it has a wood-cut design for a double brick cottage, and also all sorts of things for boys and other babies. It is great and exciting generally and particularly.

93-The Arabia, one of the Cunard vessels, on her trip from New York to Liverpool, ran upon a ledge of rocks in the harbor at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and injured her bottom very seriously, causing a rapid leakage. Some of the passengers declined proceeding in her and remained over at Halifax for the next steamer, others went on. Serious fears were entertained for the safety of the vessel and those on board, which have been put to rest by the announcement of her safe arrival, brought out by the Canadian.

Outward Bound.

Boston, Sept. 10.—The steamer Niagara sailed hence to-day at noon for Liverpool, with \$500,000 in specie.

93-The Democratic torchlight procession in New York on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., was a tremendous display, over five miles long, occupying over two hours in passing any given point, and having with it fifty bands of music, innumerable banners and transparencies, ships and other devices.—The numbers in the line are variously estimated, the lowest being twenty thousand. All passed off without accident or disturbance. It is admitted, on all hands to have been the greatest political pageant ever seen in New York.

The Journal of Commerce says:—"The Democratic demonstration last night exceeded anything of the sort which we ever witnessed. Indeed it is doubtful whether there ever was a political gathering in New York of such gigantic proportions. Standing at the most elevated portion of Broadway, commanding a view of two or three miles, the procession, consisting of a vast number of people, was a most magnificent sight; and many of the cross streets were filled up by delegations from different wards, which filed off to afford breathing space for their companies; or, expecting to get into the procession by approaching in various directions, met the main body, and were compelled to abandon the effort. For a long time it was impossible to get into the procession in any direction, on account of the crowd of people. Except in the lower part of Broadway, below the Park, not a vehicle was in motion; nothing could be seen but a dense, stagnant mass of population. The constant discharge of fireworks, and the numberless lighted torches imparted an unusual brightness to the scene, and the roar of cannon in different directions, mingled with martial music and vociferous cheering, made up a scene exhilarating in the highest degree. The banners and transparencies bore every imaginable device. A large boat, about 30 feet long, on wheels, schooner rigged, was filled with men, also a large pavilion, of various colors, brilliantly illuminated. Cavalades of men, carrying torches, and a crowd of people, for want of space for their evolutions. Several large Buchanan Clubs from Brooklyn, including two composed almost wholly of German citizens, obstructed the ferries for a considerable part of the evening; and it was pleasing to observe that not a small number of fishermen, gaged in the demonstration, were also noticeable, and in the number of our most respected and influential merchants were present, either in their carriages or on horseback—men who are not accustomed to participate in proceedings of this character. Altogether, the demonstration was most cheering to every friend of the Union, and well calculated to inspire confidence in the triumph of those men, who are endeavoring to secure the preservation of the Constitution as it is, in opposition to wild faction and rampant Abolitionism.

This overwhelming expression of the will of the people is the more significant, because the public press of the city is largely against the Democracy.—We may say, largely in favor of the Republican ticket. But press or press not, we can tell the friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge abroad, that New York city will give them a large majority over either of the other candidates, and especially over the Black Republican candidate. Fillmore has a great many friends here; but if there is any danger of Fremont's election, many of them will be found depositing their votes for Buchanan as their second choice.

This is certainly a striking fact in the history of New York, and one which has been observed before. Strangely enough the press has less influence in large cities than out of them. In the hurry and noise and confusion of a place like New York a paper is picked up, glanced over and thrown aside, little attention being paid to its editorial expressions of opinion. Besides in New York the leading anti-Democratic papers have not the confidence of the public. Bennett is known to be an unprincipled rascal, Greeley a fanatic, with influence in his own crowd, but none upon the outside public. Webb's bargain and sale for fifty-two thousand dollars is known to every man, woman and child. Raymond, the "little villain" of the Times is equally understood, and the balance are without force or prestige unless among a clique of old Fogies with whom nothing is to be done. The real electioneering is done by other agencies and appliances—ward meetings and committees, printed addresses thrown broadcast, mass meetings, &c., &c.

In Eastern New York, spite of all that can be done to the contrary, Buchanan is largely in the ascendant, and if there be no coalition, and the other candidates run and are supported in good faith, the chances of carrying the State of New York cannot be doubted. It is in North Western New York, where the infusion of the New England element is strong, in Mr. Fillmore's section that Free soilism and abolitionism have their strong hold. Around the fashionable hotels of the cities, at the opera and other resorts of cod-fish aristocracy Buchanan loses ground, but when the working-men and the real business men turn out then he comes forth in strength.

93-The Charleston Board of Health reports one death from yellow fever, for the 24 hours ending Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Illness at Democratic Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 10.—The Buchanan State Convention met here to-day. About one thousand delegates were present. Anel Phelps, Jr., presides.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—We have returns from 264 towns, which present the following results on the vote for Governor:

Wm. L. Garrison, Democrat	53,218
John A. Dix, Whig	32,978
Gen. Saxton, Independent	4,890

The Republicans have carried every member of Congress, the whole State Senate, except perhaps one, and more than four-fifths of the House.

More Exciting Kansas Rumors.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Advices from Kansas to the 5th say that Gen. Lane, with 150 men, attacked Tecumseh on the 4th. Judge LeCompte had issued orders to the marshal to arrest Lane and his associates. Gen. Saxton, instructed Col. Cook at Fort Riley to give all necessary assistance. Gov. Gray arrived at Glasgow on Tuesday, where he met Ex-Governor Shannon on his way down.

Tecumseh Sacked.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—The latest report received here from Kansas is to the effect that the Free State forces under Gen. Lane have completely sacked the town of Tecumseh without losing one of its men. It is not known to what extent the pro-slavery men at that place suffered.

Instructions to the Officers of the Navy and Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—It has been ascertained from a reliable source that no instructions were recently sent to California by the Secretary of the Navy substantially different from those previously transmitted. Those sent are addressed to Commodore Merriam, or to the senior officer of the station, advising him that the laws of the government of the United States must be enforced, and public property protected from violence. He is required to have two or more national vessels at San Francisco and to retain them there until the insurrectionary movements shall cease, the present object being to protect public property and the officers of the Federal Government, should they be interrupted in the discharge of their respective duties—nothing more.

Instructions, it is ascertained, were likewise sent by the War Department to Gen. Wool, for a similar purpose, merely that officers were cautioned to exercise extraordinary circumspection and a wise discretion.

Quaker Courtship.

THE Utica (N. Y.) Observer tells an odd story of a drunken man who went into a milliner store, in that place, and proposed immediate marriage to the young female in attendance. She demurred at the unexpected proposition, when he offered to buy her, and she said she would count out his money, of which he had about \$50 in small bills. He counted the first \$10—looked excessively weary; counted the second ten—nodded and looked still more weary; counted an additional dollar or two, and then lost his reckoning; went back to the top of the pile and commenced again. Fingering over several dollars and making a sad and weary count, his hands fell and his head lay on his breast. He was in a sound sleep! She then had him arrested.

Rice and Cotton Crops.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10.—The Courier Free Car report makes the crop of upland cotton 5,480,000 bales, and long cotton 2,000 bales. The rice crop of the United States is estimated at 171,080 tonnes.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the disunionist, in the last number of the paper, charges every man who votes for the Republican party "in spite of its lamentable short-comings."

CHARLES OAK ITEMS.—On the night of the fall of the brave old oak at Hartford, Mr. Stuart, the proprietor, was engaged till midnight in writing his last chapter of its history. A copyrighted engraving of the tree as it appeared after its fall is being made; and a sound limb is being made into an elbow chair, to be called "The Charles Oak." A warm of bees came out of a hole in the fallen trunk on Saturday morning, and lodged upon another tree, but soon returned to their old quarters, from which they were securely and safely lived. They will be tenderly cared for from the associations connected with them. Their presence in the tree was not known till its fall.—Hartford Times.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn from a friend that a very promising and interesting little boy, named Patterson H. Jones, about five years of age, son of Edmund W. Jones, Esq., of Calverton county, died on Monday, the 25th ultimo, and was killed. The well is covered by a house, and is boarded up inside of the house to the height of some four feet. How the little fellow got over this boarding, or how he fell into the well is not known. He was not observed about the well house, and it was not known to any one that he was there, until one of the servants hearing the well chain rattle, her attention was attracted to the spot, but not seeing any one a search was immediately instituted for the little boy, whose mangled body was eventually found at the bottom of the well a distance of fifty feet from the surface.

IMPORTANT TO MECHANICS.—The Scientific American states that a broad field for genius and industry will open up after the 6th of December next, on which date the patent for Woodworth's Planing Machine expires. Congress having refused a further extension. It further remarks:

All inventors having improvements in planing machines, who have been driven to the caves by the Woodworth monopoly, may now come forth from their hiding-places. All the lumber-planing business may now make the necessary arrangements. All machinists may now prepare to take orders for the construction of Woodworth's Planing Machines. All improvements hitherto to the patent for Woodworth's Planing Machine may now be put into operation. The demand for lumber-working machinery will be large in December.

These who are earliest prepared to take advantage of the great opening will be likely to reap the richest harvest. In addition to this, Congress has refused to extend the patents for McCormick's Grain Reaper, which expired in '48; Haywood's Rubber Patent, in '53; Harley's Iron Casting Patent, 1849; Nock's Padlock Patent, 1853.

A DEAD SHOT.—A good story is told of U. of R. Racine, an indefatigable and successful sportsman, "dead shot" at anything in the game kind, but particularly "dead" at wild geese, whose heads were sure to suffer "just back of the eye," if within range of his rifle.

Not many seasons since, our hero, with an equally fun-loving friend, after spending a day with their dogs and guns, were wending their way homeward, when in the evening twilight the vagabond companion discovered the neck of a wild goose peering through a neighboring yard—

"Stop your dog—nonsense," said U., "and wait a bit. I'll have him just back of the eye—you can bet your life on that."

Stepping back a pace, and bringing the old rusty to his face, U. blazed away.

"Hallo, there!" followed back the report; "what are you shooting there for. Don't you know the difference between the handle of a corn plough and a goose's neck?"

"Twas enough!" U. had shot the handle off a corn plough, "just back of the eye!"

GRACE REFORM MEAT.—A GENUINE HEATHEN.—A friend in Texas is responsible for the following: "One of our stock raisers in hunting some cattle on a stormy day not long since, got bewildered and lost on the prairie. The weather came on stormy and thick, and he could not find his way back. He wandered about for three days without a mouthful to eat. About noon on the third day, it cleared up a little, and he struck out for a house he saw a long way off. On reaching it, and making known his hungry condition, the householder who was a parson, expressed his warm sympathy for him, and told him to sit down, that dinner would be ready after a while. When dinner was announced, our hero, sitting at the table to the word, was promptly in a seat, and as promptly began making himself perfectly at home with whatever was within his reach. At this crisis the reverend gentleman of the house interposed with the words: 'Stop, stop! we are in the habit of saying something here before we eat.'"

Our hero, who had been nearly full, and without stopping or apparently noticing particularly what had been said to him, replied:

"Go on, and say whatever you please, you can't turn my stomach now!"

A MAMMOTH PRINTING PRESS.—A New York correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, in a recent letter, writes as follows:

"Perhaps when the London Times ordered a ten cylinder press from the Messrs. Hoe, it imagined it was leaving every other press in the American continent in the background, but it will soon find out its mistake, for I now learn that the circulation of the Philadelphia Ledger (running well on to one hundred thousand daily) has compelled the enterprising proprietors of the paper, Messrs. Swain & Able, to order from the manufacturers two twelve cylinder presses, at a cost of \$70,000! To accommodate these great giants, the workshop of the Hoe works has been obliged to purchase two adjoining buildings, at a heavy outlay, and in which the presses are to be placed. When these are introduced, the Ledger will be able to print sixty thousand sheets an hour, or equal to one thousand sheets per minute! and all this immense circulation—building of the fastest presses in the world, and the consequent prosperity generally, the result of an unflinching integrity, an indomitable perseverance, and a business tact that sees no motto ahead but onward!"

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.—The English are making themselves the ridiculous victims of a Russian jealousy of Russia in England has been breaking out in ecstasies of rage, induced by silly exaggerations of correspondents of the newspapers of London respecting alleged bad faith of Russia in not seasonably evacuating the ruins of Kars and a little slip of reef sand near the mouth of the Danube. The French, with true appreciation of the facts, did nothing but laugh at this newspaper agency of the English. It now turns out that the delay of Russia in regard to Kars and the Isle of Serpents was nothing but necessary waiting for the tardiness and shiftlessness of the Turks to come and take possession; and that meanwhile, in consequence of the incapacity of the Turkish government it has not been able to surrender to the Russians Anapa and other ports of theirs on the coast of the Black Sea, and, at length, had to request Russia to be good enough to go and take them by force from the hands of a rebellious Pacha.

Union.

From Cuba—Destructive Hurricane. New York, Sept. 11th.—The steamer Empire City, from New Orleans via Havana, with dates to the 6th, arrived this afternoon. The late hurricane caused an immense destruction of the crops throughout the island of Cuba. At Sagua La Grande six American and one English vessels were driven ashore and totally wrecked, but the crews were saved. The light-house at Cardenas was swept away, and much other damage was done there and at Matanzas. The hurricane commenced on the 27th and moderated on the 29th. No new cases of yellow fever had occurred since the 6th of the U. S. S. Steamer Wabash.

New York, Sept. 11.—The U. S. steamer Wabash arrived here this afternoon from a two days' trial trip. The ship has been thoroughly tested and performed to the entire satisfaction of Com. Paulding, Capt. Engle, and the chief engineer, Marlin.

FRANCE AND "THE AFRICAN COOLIE TRADE."—The Liberia papers contain a proclamation of the Governor of that Republic against one M. Chevalier, an agent of the French government, who had visited the coast of Africa to procure laborers for Guyana. The governor is opposed to this "coolie" trade, and therefore threatens all who may engage in the speculation with the penalties of the law.

MERCANTILE HOTEL, CORTLAND STREET.

Saturday morning, Sept. 6, 1856. Messrs. Editors:—The New York Herald, in the exuberance of its misdirected zeal for Fremont, who may have perceived, is endeavoring to enlist the religious or church element of the North in his favor. It is certainly refreshing, in these degenerate days, to see such a journal expressing a pious guardianship over the Christian churches, and we doubt not, its labors of love will be duly appreciated.

Among the other religious denominations enumerated by the Herald, is the Lutheran. It sets down the number of ministers at 1,000; congregations, 1,942; communicants 225,000. And this religious denomination the Herald kindly transfers, en masse, to Fremont!

Least any one be deceived by the statement, allow me to state, that the main body of the Lutheran church in the United States is entered in good old Pennsylvania, justly styled the Keystone of the Arch. I have some acquaintance with its clergy and membership, having been connected with it for thirty years, and I speak less than nine-tenths, at the coming Presidential election will vote for James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, and against the sectional, disorganizing, strife and disunion-breeding party, whose candidates and cause the Herald is espousing. This is a fact on which you may rely. So much for Bennett's church statistics.

A LUTHERAN CLERGYMAN.

EXCITEMENT ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.—We learn that there was considerable excitement on board the steamer Virginia, while making the trip from Baltimore to Fredericksburg, last Saturday afternoon, in consequence of the meddlesome interference of an abolitionist in matters which did not concern him. At a landing in Lancaster county, Va., the boat took on board a hundred negroes, purchased by the Freedmen's Bureau, and others from the Cabell estate. The individual alluded to, hailing from Baltimore, but whose name we have been unable to learn, soon began to express his incendiary sentiments, both to negroes and whites, using the most violent language in regard to the institution of slavery. When the boat reached Rappahannock, where this man proposed to disembark, he was communicated to the people on shore, when he would have looked out for himself. On hearing this he became alarmed, and refused to get off, whereupon he was taken and put out on the wharf by force, narrowly escaping a ducking in his rapid transit. The excitement then became intense among the people on shore, who determined that he should not get there, and after considerable consultation, it was agreed that he should be placed on board in charge of a friend, and sent back in the return boat to Baltimore.—Richmond Whig.

Governor B. of our glorious commonwealth, having appointed a "colored person" to the office of justice of the peace for a neighboring city, some wags got up a case of violation of the liquor law, with reference to its adjudication by "his honor." The joke having got wind, as a matter of course, the tide of laughter was directed to the constable of the city, instead of himself to meet the crisis in a manner worthy the study of a Huntley or Thayer, and to the infinite diversion of the crowd.

The evidence all tending to convict, the defendant's counsel was reduced to the necessity of objecting to the phraseology of the warrant, contending that the error was a fatal one, inasmuch as the instrument was addressed to the constable of "our city" instead of "city." Here was a dilemma. The court made so long and profound an examination of the paper, that the defendant offered to bet even on an acquittal; but the thermometer of his joy soon fell, as Judge Pomp announced that "de court habin made bery careful examination ob de paper and hear de objections, find dat de objections, alledged by de counsel, be doctored, and de court, de dictionary and co-siderin de matter by de light ob common sense and de ilder standards, come to de conclusion dat de word 'town' and de word 'city' same thing as synonymous terms! De difference so small dat it take powerful microscope to discover de variation. What de difference between town and city? In both cases dar good many houses and good many people, no person can see de distinction by looking at de word. De court itself hab bery great doubt whedder de greatest minds dat shed light on de spirit ob de age know de difference. Dis court take occasion to remark dat he bery much astonished when he see lawyer ob education (as he no doubt de gentleman) who plead dis case, make de distinction between de word 'town' and 'city' purpose 'cept to take up de time ob de court, and make de cost mount up."

De judgment ob de court is, dat de defendant is guilty ob de criminal and I fine him fifteen dollar for breaking' de law, and I 'devour to hab de bill ob de coast made out in few minutes. Misser constable, 'journ de court!" Boston Post.

Statistics of Marriages—A Great Law.

The influence of poverty of scarcity on marriage is fully established by official statistics in England.—The Report of the Registrar-General, for the year 1855, shows that the number of marriages was continually on the increase; and that in the latter year, for the first time in seven years, they began to decline. A superficial observer might suppose that the Eastern war, which broke out in 1854, was the cause of this falling off. But the decrease in the number of the year was commenced in the first quarter before the waste of life, caused by hostilities, could affect the result. The real cause must, therefore, be sought elsewhere. It is to be found in the fact that in November, 1853, the price of wheat rose to seventy-two shillings and five pence per quarter, nearly double of what it had been in 1852, and considerably more than it had been in 1857. This enormous price, attended by a great check to the foreign trade of England, especially with this country and Australia, produced by the scarcity of wheat here and in that colony and to these causes, all revolving themselves into one, the decline in marriages is really to be attributed.

Nor is this the only law deducible from the English marriage statistics. The number of marriages, between old men and young women, which might be supposed to vary year by year, is annually about the same. So are the marriages between widowers and spinsters, between widows and bachelors, between minors; and generally between persons even in the fifties that would be thought exceptional. So also the fact, that the number of marriages between the young and the middle-aged, is steadily on the increase, is to be traced to the same cause. In like manner, the number of bridegrooms who could not write their names to the marriage register, hardly varied four per cent. in six years; while the number of brides who had to make their mark exhibited a similar ratio. Thus, nature, if it can be said to be a law, would seem to extend education, the real proportion was the same year after year. Another law established by these statistics is that, up to the age of twenty-five, the number of females marrying exceeds that of the males; but that after that period the number of males marrying exceeds that of the females.—Thus, though women live longer than men, they marry earlier.

There is no doubt that similar results would appear in the United States if statistics of marriages were kept here as they are in England. Our bills of mortality prove that the number of deaths annually bears a certain proportion to the population; and that this holds good universally, except in years of severe pestilence, and even then, if it can be said to be a law, it could be obtained. It is probable that the law would still be found to prevail. The number of lives lost by accidents exhibit a similar uniformity. In a word, in everything which superficially seems controlled entirely by chance the working of a great and steady law may be traced, which, week by week, month by month, and year by year, averages its results. Thus, nature, if we may so phrase it, creates a uniformity of diversity. Annually, in a given population, about the same number of births occur, and always the males slightly exceed the females, so as to provide for the greater degree to which the former are liable to casualties and exposure: annually, in a given population, the same number of persons marry; and annually, in a given population, death claims the same proportion of victims.—Balt. Sun.

A FEMALE COLONEL OF CUBAN ARMY.

"It has been already stated, that the Empress Dowager of Russia has been named chief of the 6th regiment of Cuirassiers. When the officers of that regiment were presented to her Majesty on the 8th, at Sans-Souci, the Empress wore a costume which, to a female, was a degree resembling the uniform of the regiment. With the exception of the name, no lady has ever received such a command in Russia.

WHAT IS IN THE WIND?—Most readers are aware that the New York Herald has for some time been advocating the cause of the Republicans. A few days ago, however, it gave signs of kicking over the traces, holding the following language:—"We have been regarding it as a matter of course that the 'Republican' leaders are not fitted for the stormy life of politics. They are essayists, philosophers and literary men—afraid of strife, and easily frightened. If these are to be the leaders of the party throughout, all ideas of success may be abandoned."

But they will never be able to retain or make use of this strength unless they find more courage than they have shown. It will be as easy to ruin as it was to raise them.

A Republican party.

Some of the papers are endeavoring to excuse or apologize for the casting vote of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, who skulked and allowed the army bill to pass without the Kansas proviso. It won't do, gentlemen. Such conduct in party men admits of neither excuse or apology. There was a majority against the passage of the bill; three or four who were in the House, skulked and allowed the bill to pass. That was not the way to make a political party. They must fight and conquer, or go down with their drums beating and colors flying.—But the Republicans ran away, and allowed the minority to gain the victory. That's the end of them. This is precisely as it ought to be.

It seems as though the Republicans will have little time to spare from their earnest supplications to be saved from their friends.

We give Mr. Strickland the benefit of his own explanation. We are anxious, not to look on his conduct with an eye as full of charity as the circumstances will admit. But, on cool reflection, we can see no reason for withdrawing a single word of our article of last week on the subject, except in so far as we asserted his incendiaryism to be intentional, when it may possibly have been the result of imprudence. We confess that we entertain such a horror of the man who can play with coils of fire in a poor warehouse, while August last year nearly all the receipts were thrown directly upon the market. The imports of free goods show no material change for the month of August, exclusive of specie, as \$1,257,864 in excess of the corresponding total for last year, and \$650,257 greater than for August, 1854.

How WOMEN VEIL THE TRUTH.—When a woman says of another woman "she has a good figure," you may be sure that she is freckled, that she is marked with the small pox, but if she simply says, "she is a good soul," you may be morally certain that she is both ugly and ill-made.

THE MOBILE TRAGEDY AGAIN.—We have been called upon by Mr. W. Strickland, of the late arm of Strickland & Upson, bookbinders, of Mobile, and statements designed to exonerate him from the charge of disseminating incendiary publications in the South.

Mr. S. admits that his conduct was exceedingly indiscreet. He admits that he gave away fifty copies of Uncle Tom's Cabin, sold two copies of the histories of the United States, and gave away a number of cheap tracts, and that he had in his hands a number of similar character, and often supplied novels calculated to offend the popular feeling, sensitive as it must be in that section of country upon the subject of slavery. But he contends that he did all this thoughtlessly, and without any deliberate design to assist in the production of a servile insurrection.

A FRIENDLY WARNING.—Somebody has been paying feloniously into the Post office at Barnwell Court House, and our incorrigible friend, the Postmaster, whose reply to John Livingston, the biographical undertaker and vender of ready-made reputations, and often supplied novels calculated to offend the popular feeling, sensitive as it must be in that section of country upon the subject of slavery. But he contends that he did all this thoughtlessly, and without any deliberate design to assist in the production of a servile insurrection.

LABOR IN RUSSIA.—It would seem that the want of laborers is felt now in Russia for agricultural purposes. The Czar has issued a decree, under the head of Statute, that the Russian government has issued directions to agents in Germany to enroll a considerable number of workmen, who are to be conveyed to Sebastopol for the purpose of rebuilding the town and works.—They are to contract for three years, at one shilling per day, and married men to have leave to visit their families once each year. Several artisans, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., have already engaged.

A BOSTON APPRENTICE GOVERNOR OF OREGON.—Hon. G. L. Curry, present Governor of Oregon, arrived in town yesterday, after an absence of fifteen years, and has received a most cordial welcome from a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Curry came to Boston in early life, and served his time as an apprentice to the jewelry trade. During his apprenticeship he was an active member of the Free School Society, and was elected Secretary of the Massachusetts Association. After attaining his majority he went West and about the year 1842, became associated with J. M. Field, Esq., in the editing and publishing of the *St. Louis Reveille*. Shortly after this he emigrated to Oregon, where he established the *Oregon Spectator*, the first newspaper in the English language ever printed on the Pacific coast, and the first one of the kind ever made for a press. He was together with his own hands, and Curry served for some time as Secretary of State under Governor Lane, of Oregon, until the latter was sent as delegate to Washington, when he was appointed his successor to the gubernatorial chair.

Balloon.

Oh! do not look so bright and blest,
For still there comes a fear,
When brow like thine looks happiest,
That grief is then most near.
There lurks a dread in all delight,
And shadow nears the sunniest day,
That warns us then to fear their flight,
When most we wish their stay.
Then look not thou so bright and blest,
For, ah! there comes a fear,
When brow like thine looks happiest,
That grief is then most near.

Why is it thus, that fairest things
The soonest die and fade,
That seem most light in our wings,
They're then but spread to fly?
And sadder still, the pain will stay,
When those we love are near,
As rainbows take their light away,
And leave us but their tears!
Then look not thou so bright and blest,
For ah! there comes a fear,
When brow like thine looks happiest,
That grief is then most near.

WHOLESALE ILLUMINATION.—The Russian commercial community volunteered to illuminate the Moscow railway 400 miles, from end to end, for the Czar's journey to and fro. The quality of fireworks in course of preparation is said to be almost incredible.

It Must Go Down in Blood.

Gerrit Smith is out in a long letter, in which he says:—"As you are aware, I do not attach that great importance to the approaching election, which so many do. I have come to despair of the peaceful termination of slavery. It must go down in blood. The time for abolishing it at the ballot box has gone by never to return."

A Night Ride in Kansas.

The following is an extract of a letter